

# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY THE

## AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

31 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • TELEPHONE: LEHIGH 5-4120

2 JUN-1

Copy 1956

VOL. IX, No. 10

May 19, 1956

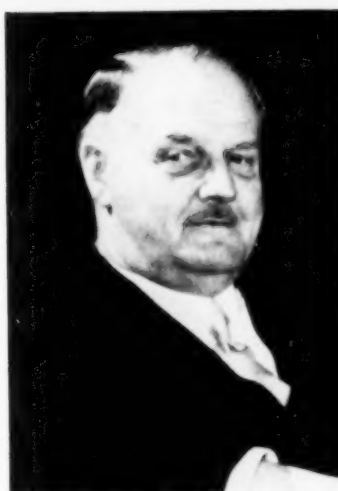
**96% OF AUSTRIAN ELECTORATE GOES TO POLLS.** The elections to the Austrian Parliament of May 13th were marked by a vote of 96%, substantially above the average turnout of other democratic countries. In these, the first elections since the withdrawal of the occupation forces, a trend that has already made itself felt in previous elections received further confirmation: the electorate swung away from the extreme parties and voted overwhelmingly in favor of the Government coalition parties—the People's party and the Socialist party.

### Parliamentary Representation

	1956	1953
People's party	82	74
Socialist party	75	73
Freedom party		
(League of Independents)	5	14
Communist party	3	4

The Communists suffered a further reduction of roughly 25% of their voting strength. The Freedom party, formerly the League of Independents, also found itself almost isolated amid the general trend towards the "Middle-of-the-road" parties.

Chancellor Raab, leader of the People's party, who will also form the next government, has reserved judgment on his future course. Vice-Chancellor Schaerf, Chairman of the Socialist party, has indicated his preference for continued partnership within the coalition (People's party-Socialists)



Julius Raab



Adolf Schaerf

which, it is generally agreed, has served Austria well in the past.

### RAAB COMMISSIONED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT.

On the basis of the returns in the parliamentary election, Chancellor Julius Raab tendered the resignation of his government to President Theodor Koerner. After accepting the resignation, the President commissioned the former Chancellor to form a new regime and also instructed the former Raab-Schaerf coalition to continue government business until further notice.

Elections	People's Party			Socialist Party			Freedom Party			Communists			Splinter Groups (No Mandate)	
	Votes	Percentage	Mandates	Votes	Percentage	Mandates	Votes	Percentage	Mandates	Votes	Percentage	Mandates	Votes	Percentage
1945 — Parliament	1,602,227	49.8	85	1,434,898	44.6	76	—	—	—	174,257	5.4	4	5,972	0.2
1949 — Parliament	1,846,581	44.02	77	1,623,524	38.71	67	489,273	11.67	16	213,066	5.08	5	21,289	0.51
1951 — Presidency														
1st Ballot	1,725,451			1,682,881			662,501			219,969			7,545	
2nd Ballot	2,006,322			2,178,631			—			—			—	
1953 — Parliament	1,781,777	41.25	74	1,818,517	42.1	73	472,866	10.95	14	228,159	5.25	4	17,369	0.45
1956 — Parliament	2,000,086	46.23	82	1,873,250	43.3	75	283,713	6.55	5	145,432	3.29	3	26,348	0.63

**AUSTRIA MEMBER OF U.N. AGENCY.** The U.N. Economic and Social Council has elected Austria a member of its Narcotics Commission. Other members are Mexico, Egypt and Iran.

**126 MILLION SCHILLINGS FOR REFUGEES.** Minister of the Interior Helmer reported to the Cabinet recently that the Executive Committee of the United Nations will probably make a sum of 35,500,000 schillings available in 1956 for

purposes of refugee welfare in Austria (their settlement in agriculture, loan programs and provision of living quarters.) In this case, he indicated, Austria would appropriate 90,400,000 schillings for the same purpose.

The Cabinet noted and approved the provisions whereby—as a first step in this program—foreign sums in the amount of 16,580,000 schillings which are ready to be transferred for use in refugee settlement on farms and in construction of

housing are to be supplemented by 42,440,000 schillings from Austrian funds. The UN Executive Committee also announced allocation of an additional sum of 10,640,000 schillings for other work in connection with the refugees (professional training, aid to students, naturalization aid and advice, emergency aid etc.). This sum will be supplemented by an Austrian contribution in the amount of 630,000 schillings for expansion of the refugee home for the aged in Hellbrunn (Salzburg Province).

**DR. FRANZ KOENIG APPOINTED ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA.** Pope Pius XII has appointed Dr. Franz Koenig, Titular Bishop of Livias and Coadjutor Cum Jure Successionis of the Bishop of St. Poelten, as the Archbishop of Vienna. Dr. Koenig, who is fifty years of age, will probably be enthroned as Archbishop during the month of July. Within the Conference of Austrian Bishops, Dr. Koenig is in charge of matters referring to youth, to the family and to the press. Following the conclusion of the State Treaty, he was in charge of the great Austrian pilgrimage of Thanksgiving to Rome in the fall of 1955.

**"IRON CURTAIN" REPORTED OPENING.** Following repeated Austrian demands, it has now been officially stated in Budapest that Hungary has agreed to draw back the "Iron Curtain" and thus make a move towards normal relations between the two neighbors. Hungarian sources report that work has already begun along the border to remove barbed wire, watchtowers and mines.

Below right: a barbed-wire frontier barricade; below left: the white arrow indicates a partially-buried mine, reinforcing a barbed-wire obstacle.



**FIRST TRAINING FOR PILOTS OF THE AUSTRIAN AIR FORCE.** The first pilot-training for flying officers of the new Austrian Federal Army was initiated at the Tulln-Langenlebarn airfield. During the period of the four-power occupation, this field was occupied by the U.S. Air Force and also served as the terminal for U.S. commercial airline flights to Vienna. Participation in this first class, which is being conducted by Lt. Col. Gustav Hauck, is limited to officers who had previously held pilot's licenses and who are now being retrained solely to qualify for the military flying licenses of the new Austrian Air Force.

**IT'S "SCHULPARK" AGAIN.** Amstetten, following the lead of Baden, is the second Lower-Austrian township to change the designation of its streets and parks—some of which had undergone startling transformations during the Russian occupation—back to the old familiar names. "Stalinpark" will revert to "Schulpark" (School Park) and "Red Army Street" and "Red Army Square" will get back their old names again.

**AUSTRIAN ECONOMY THRIVING.** Austrian economic stability is being maintained. A comparison with other European member countries of the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) shows the rate of growth of Austria's gross national product to be well above the average:

	OEEC-Countries (combined)	Austria
	%	%
Gross national income, per capita	25.5	42.9
Individual consumption	22.1	27.3
Individual consumption, per capita	17.5	28.9
Rate of investments	35.7	58.4
Industrial output	38.9	51.7

**STEADY RISE IN QUOTATIONS ON AUSTRIAN BONDS.** Reports from Zurich indicate a steady upward trend in the quotation of Austrian bonds which are officially traded on Swiss exchanges. According to the Swiss National Bank's monthly report, the quotation index for the eight Austrian bond issues registered on Swiss exchanges was 112.6% of the issue value on March 25, as against 111.51% on February 25 and 110.36% on January 25, 1956. This rise in quotation is especially noteworthy in view of the fact that the overall index for all of the foreign bond issues quoted in Switzerland has tended to decline, having been 92.18% on March 25, as against 92.59% on February 25. These figures show that the quotation of the Austrian bonds is far above the average for all of the other foreign bond issues.

**PRODUCTION VOLUME INCREASES IN METAL-GOODS INDUSTRY.** A pronounced increase in the volume of production is currently taking place in several sections of the iron and metal-goods industry. In spite of this development, however, the financial situation of these sections is generally unfavorable, since production costs are increasing while prices for finished goods are falling. Thus, in terms of weight, the volume of production rose from 28% between 1954 and 1955, whereas the value of this output rose only 25%. The ratio is even more unfavorable in the export field, where the weight increase was 23% but the value increase only 10%. As a result of keen international competition, the prices obtainable on the world market for a number of products have fallen 5-15%. In many instances, the steady trend toward rationalization of production has been compensated only in part by reduced margins of profit for the manufacturer. Increases in sales have been registered primarily in the following fields: wire, tools, furnaces, sheet-metal packing supplies, wire rope screws, chains, microscopes, binoculars and other optical apparatus.



**INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.** According to the latest figures, the total number of skilled, unskilled and white-collar workers employed by Austrian industry is now approximately 513,000, or nearly 21,000 more than at the same time last year.

If the workers from the former "USIA" (Russian occupied) industries, of the sawmills and of the gas and electricity works are added, the total becomes 623,000 of which 102,000 would be clerical help and 521,000 other workers. Within the ranks of labor, the percentage of unskilled workers is growing as a result of an acute shortage of skilled labor and the percentage of semi-skilled workers is increasing correspondingly. Much attention has been paid to the training of apprentices. During 1955 alone the number of industrial apprentices rose from approximately 14,000 to over 17,000. Further efforts will be made in this direction in order to supply more skilled men.

By the end of 1955 the total number of industrial units had risen to 118% above the low level of 1946; the number of industrial workers was up by over 170% and the number of working hours rose even more sharply to over 214%. Even today, medium-sized plants employing more than 50 and less than 100 workers predominate. The rate of growth in this category is slightly more pronounced than in the others. The total labor force is, however, more or less evenly divided, medium-sized plants accounting for roughly 43% of the total as against 31.5% employed by the 78 large companies with 1000 or more workers.

The impetus of industrial expansion has been mostly felt in the western and southern regions of Austria:

	1946	1955
Vienna	100	151
Lower Austria	100	125.8
Upper Austria	100	336.8
Salzburg	100	345.7

In considering the above increases over the index year of 1946, it must be remembered that Lower Austria was occupied by the Russians. Despite the sizeable increases for Upper Austria and Salzburg, however, the position of Vienna as the nation's industrial center has been hardly impaired.

Austria's electrical industries have been the most successful. Trucks and buses, auto assembly, motor scooter and cycle plants come next, followed by leather goods and textiles. 47% of Austrian industries are operated at full capacity, foremost of these being the basic industries. Production of consumer goods is still lagging. Investments aimed at greater productivity in this field are widely held to be the key to further expansion.

**CEMENT INDUSTRY INCREASES CAPACITY.** Thanks to the operation of new rotary kilns in cement plants in Carinthia, Vienna and Tyrol, an additional 130,000-150,000 tons of cement are expected to be available to the Austrian building industry during the current year. This means that last year's record production of 1,858,592 tons will again be surpassed. The capacity of the Austrian cement industry was utilized to the full throughout the 1955 building season. An additional 25,000 tons of cement were imported.

**STEYR WORKS TO INCREASE BALL-BEARING PRODUCTION.** The Steyr Works are planning to produce 10 million ball bearings during the present year. Expansion of ball-bearing production has made substantial strides during the present year. The production figure for 1954 was 6,400,000 units and in 1955 it was 8,500,000. A further increase of 18-20% is scheduled for this year. A total of 50 million ball bearings have been manufactured since the resumption of production after the war. The number of workers employed in this sphere has risen to 2,000 and in key departments work is being carried on in three shifts.

Half of this output is sent abroad, to 70 different countries, of which Western Germany is the most important purchaser. Delivery periods currently vary from six to ten months. The Steyr Works are dependent for their raw materials on imports of ball-bearing tubing from Western Germany, Great Britain or Sweden. The only Austrian plant producing this type of steel was dismantled by the Soviets.

**VOEST SALES REACH 3.5 BILLION SCHILLINGS IN 1955.** General Director Hitzinger reported recently that in the year 1955, the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOEST) achieved sales amounting to 3.5 billion schillings, 1.56 billion of which were accounted for by exports. The final part of the current investment program provides for increasing the capacity of the steel plant to 1.1 million tons of raw steel, doubling the capacity of the cold rolling plant, construction of a new heavy-plate structure and expansion of harbor facilities. While the steel and cold rolling plants will be completed in the middle of the present year, operation of the heavy-plate section and the harbor facilities is not scheduled until 1958. The unit currently employs a total of 16,000 persons, to whom it has paid approximately 400 million schillings in wages and salaries. In recent years, VOEST has placed an average of 700 million schillings in orders with domestic plants.

**COAL STILL THE LEADING SOURCE OF ENERGY.** Austrian soft coal production, down during the war years, has been rising steadily since the end of the war. The figures, in millions of tons, are:

1937:	3.5	1951:	5.0
1946:	2.5	1954:	6.0
1950:	4.0	1955:	6.8

The last total is 180% above the 1946 level. Austria, 17th in size among the European nations and 14th in population, now holds 5th place in European soft coal production. A little over 50% of current coal output is accounted for by the Alpine-Montan combine which was created 75 years ago and is one of the leaders in its field in Europe. Productivity in this particular group is up 19% per man hour over 1937.

**HEAVY INCREASE IN WINTER TOURIST ACTIVITY.** In spite of unfavorable snow conditions, the recent winter season (January, February and March 1956) saw another heavy influx of foreign winter-sports enthusiasts into Austria. An important factor in this increased flow of tourists, amounting to about 15% over that of the previous year, was doubtless the victories of Austria's Olympic team. The highest proportion of overnight bookings were, of course, in the high Alpine areas of the Western provinces, Tyrol

## DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS BY SIZE AND PROVINCES

Province	Plants Employing a Total of:															
	Less than 20		21-50		51-100		101-250		251-500		501-1000		Over 1000		Total	
	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%
Vienna	479	29.5	509	31.4	293	18.1	222	13.7	75	4.6	27	1.7	16	1.0	1621	100
Lower Austria	155	24.5	190	30.0	115	18.2	99	15.6	43	6.8	21	3.3	10	1.6	633	100
Burgenland	11	23.9	17	37.0	7	15.2	5	10.9	5	10.9	1	2.1	—	—	46	100
Upper Austria	158	25.2	199	31.7	104	16.6	93	14.8	43	6.8	19	3.0	12	1.9	628	100
Salzburg	80	36.0	64	28.8	43	19.4	25	11.3	7	3.2	3	1.3	—	—	222	100
Carinthia	73	32.4	76	33.8	30	13.3	23	10.2	15	6.7	4	1.8	4	1.8	225	100
Styria	149	28.9	168	32.6	84	16.3	54	10.5	20	3.8	20	3.8	21	4.1	516	100
Tyrol	56	27.7	52	25.8	42	20.8	51	15.3	13	6.4	6	3.0	2	1.0	202	100
Vorarlberg	43	23.1	52	28.0	45	24.2	28	15.1	5	2.7	9	4.8	4	2.1	186	100
Total for Austria	1204	28.1	1327	31.0	763	17.8	580	13.6	226	5.3	110	2.6	69.6	1.6	4279	100

having accounted for 47.7% of the February bookings, Vorarlberg for 25.1% and Salzburg for 15.5%. Vienna followed far behind, with 5.9%. Domestic tourist activity registered an increase of only 3% over the previous season, the provinces of Lower Austria continuing to hold the lead in the number of overnight accommodations for Austrian tourists. This province accounted for 23.2% of the bookings, followed by Salzburg (21.1%), Styria (19.2%) and Upper Austria (16%).

**RAIL VS. ROAD.** In a lecture at Innsbruck on May 7, Councillor Schantl, General Director of the Federal Railroads, spoke on the question: "Is the railroad still a modern means of transportation?" Declaring that this question could be answered in the affirmative, the speaker called attention to a number of advantages of railroad transportation over other means of conveyance: e.g. the factor—first and foremost—of safety. In 1955, the railroads were responsible for only 0.79% of all traffic accidents occurring in Austria and for only 0.22% involving injuries to people. He declared that the prerequisites for this high level of operational safety, which is also characteristic of other European railway systems, were technical advances, strict operating regulations, continuous testing of materials and selection of personnel. He reported that in 1955 the Austrian Federal Railway used 45,000 tons of steel for tracks and switches etc., 98,900 tons of ballast and 1,170,000 rail ties. With respect to speed, the speaker described the railroads as superior to automobile transportation since the increasing degree of motorization is clogging the highways more and more. He considered air travel to be advantageous only when distances of 500 miles or more were involved. Dr. Schantl said Austrian railroad fares were priced too low, declaring that the passenger rates should be 2.8 and the freight rates 4.3 times their present levels. According to the speaker, the Federal Railways also suffer a substantial loss in income from reduction in fares. In 1954, this loss amounted to approximately 67 million schillings.

**650 MILLION DOLLARS FOR AUSTRIAN ROADS.** Austrian highways, with a mileage almost double that of 1938, are to receive the attention that has been long denied them. Some of them, built 25 years ago, are quite unequal to the demands of modern traffic. A long-term program has now been devised that will make driving one of Austria's top tourist attractions: Making Austria's roads second to none in Europe—and better than most—will cost 650 million dollars, to be expended over a period of 12-15 years. This estimate does not include the most ambitious single project, the expressway between Salzburg and Vienna, which will cost another 160 million dollars.

**RESEARCH FOR ATOMIC INDUSTRY.** Research work carried out by the Plansee Metal Works in Tyrol has been receiving worldwide attention. The tests made were focused on new processing methods for powered alloys used for specialized purposes in atomic industries and they have been successfully concluded.

Production included sheet metal and pipes made of zirconium, a comparatively rare mineral. Zirconium compounds are generally used as liners for uranium rods, the special properties of the element not permitting neutron penetration. Another rare metal, molybdenum, has been used for some years in the construction of wire, tins and rods. Latest researches have demonstrated that this metal is an ideal cooler for nuclear reactors.

Large orders have been received for the production of heavy metal containers, generally made of a nickel-tungsten alloy for protection against radioactivity. The atomic and aircraft industries will also profit from a newly-developed process for the production of powdered titanium.

The Plansee company has set up a research trust in collaboration with other plants founded or supported by the pioneer of metallurgy research, Dr. Schwarzkopf. The trust's laboratories now exist in the USA, in Holland, Great Britain, and various other countries.



**FOOD CONSUMPTION REFLECTS RISING STANDARD OF LIVING.** A recent survey reveals that there is a rising demand for high-quality foodstuffs in Austria. Austrians, who as a rule take great pride in their home cooking, have developed a taste for ready-made American-style dishes. The new trend, something of a revolution in eating habits, is posing some awkward questions for Austrian food processors. Rye bread, traditionally a staple in the diet, is less and less in demand. On the other hand, there never seem to be quite enough cookies and pastries. In 1948, some 20 million lbs. of bread were produced in Austria each month. Since then this mountainous output has been whittled down considerably. During the past year white bread and rolls have been reduced from some 3 million lbs. to 2.5 million; rye bread is down from 10 to 9 million lbs. a month. Cookies, on the other hand, are up almost 100% (from 1.6 million to 3 million lbs. per month). The need for investments to gear the food industry to shifting consumer demands is slowly becoming a major problem, the more so as prices have not kept step with mounting production costs.

The change, however, is too wide and too general to be classified as a mere readaptation of wartime eating habits. Apart from the trend towards processed and better-quality food, consumption of chocolates, candy, sugar and meat is double even that of prewar years.

**UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN AGAIN.** The current unemployment registration of 116,260 shows a decline of 40% over the March figure of 195,719. In April of last year, the figure was higher by 3.5%.

**AUSTRIA LEADS IN EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.** According to the latest findings of the International Labor Office, Austria currently has the highest rate of female employment, i.e. 39.3%. The German Federal Republic stands second in this listing, with a figure of 37.3%, followed by France (34.8%), Great Britain (30.8%), Sweden (26.4%), Italy (25.4%), the Netherlands (24.4%), Belgium (23.6%) and Spain (15.8%). The figures for the United States are 27.5%, for Australia 23.4% and Canada 22.1%.

**LOWER INTEREST LOANS FOR EXPORTERS.** Exporters are to benefit from cheaper credit in future, a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance recently revealed. The previous interest rate of 8% being widely considered too high to be of substantial assistance to Austrian exporters competing on the international market, a reduction to 6.5% has now been effected.

**AUSTRIAN TEXTILES WELL-RECEIVED ON U.S. MARKET.** Austria, itself an importer of American cotton, sells some finished textiles back to the U.S. In fact, last year the U.S. was up in second place for importers of Austrian textiles. Shirt materials, linings, prints, embroidered handkerchiefs, blouses and sweaters are equally well-received in America. Total value of such exports: 7 million dollars in 1955 as against 5 million in 1954.

**CHANGES IN PAPER EXPORT STRUCTURES.** Between 1954 and 1955, a substantial shift took place in the distribution of Austria's paper exports. The increase in the export figure from 210,178 to 232,550 tons of paper involved a number of noteworthy changes with respect to purchaser countries. Paper exports to Egypt and Brazil, for example, showed a decrease, whereas shipments to Argentina, which had fallen from 3,641 tons in 1950 to 3,194 tons in 1954, rose in 1955 to 7,384 tons.

The German Federal Republic continues to be the most important customer for Austrian paper, exports to that country showing a steady increase since 1950, when the figure was 16,151 tons. During 1954 and 1955, paper exports to Western Germany amounted to 52,687 and 59,396 tons, respectively. Occupying second place as a purchaser of Austrian paper during 1955 was Indonesia, which took 14,255 tons, as against only 85 tons in 1950 and 9,442 tons in 1954. Italy ranks third, having purchased 12,003 tons, which is slightly higher than her 1950 total (10,355 tons) but somewhat lower than that for 1954 (13,275 tons). Another noteworthy development was the increase in paper exports to Australia from 1,153 tons in 1950 to 11,421 tons in 1955. Exports to Hong Kong rose from 2,781 tons in 1950 to 5,637 tons in 1954 and 11,405 tons in 1955. Paper exports to the United States reached the extraordinarily high level of 9,124 tons in 1955, as compared with the 1954 figure of 1,488 tons. Exports to the Soviet Union decreased from 3,890 tons in 1950 to approximately 1,000 tons in 1955.

Cellulose exports, which totalled 149,420 tons (133,097 in 1954), reflected generally higher sales in the traditional markets, i.e. the German Federal Republic, Italy, Switzerland and France. In the case of paperboard (exports for 1955: 25,930 tons; for 1954: 26,703 tons), there was a substantial reduction in exports to Italy, and sales to other countries purchasing this product also showed a downward trend. On the other hand, paperboard exports to the German Federal Republic rose from 7,734 tons in 1954 to 13,235 in 1955.

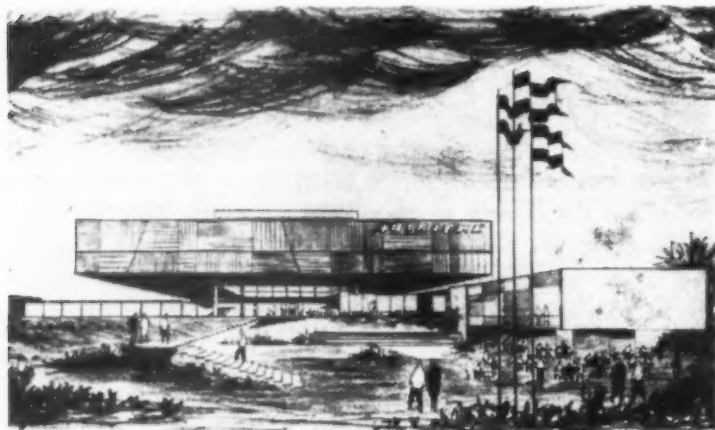
**AUSTRIAN CRIMINAL CODE TO BE REVISED.** The Austrian Criminal Code, dating back a hundred years and more, is to be brought up to date. A parliamentary committee, after consultations with neurologists, psychiatrists and psychologists, has recently finished its report on the subject and has proposed revisions in the Code which are in general in line with the findings of these modern sciences. Among other things, it is urged that more attention be paid to the individual—the criminal rather than the crime will be the basis of the revised Code. Medical treatment for the mentally ill, wider powers for judges to evaluate aggravating as well as extenuating circumstances, and special provisions for juvenile delinquents are prominent recommendations of the report. How to rehabilitate a prisoner for useful future life, acceptable to society, how to eliminate a social handicap too severe to be overcome by the average lawbreaker and avoid his return to his former environment—these were among the questions considered by the committee and embodied in the report.

**AUSTRIA PREPARES FOR BRUSSELS WORLD'S FAIR.**

Austria is one of 37 nations (including the U.S.) preparing for the World's Fair to be held in Brussels in 1958. Austria proposes to emphasize her music, her sciences and arts, her "cultural and intellectual climate"—in short, to demonstrate her dedication to the humanitarian concept that is to be the keynote of the international exhibition. A survey of technical and economic progress will also be part of the Austrian contribution.

The Austrian pavilion, designed by the architect Dr. Schwanzer, will not be divided into countless sections as are so many exhibition buildings; rather its interior layout has been conceived to convey at a glance an impression of the unity of the theme it represents. The building will rise clear of the ground, very much as a bridge does, to enclose ample space for exhibits, for administrative offices, an information department, and a Vienna-style coffee house overlooking a landscaped garden. An excellent restaurant will cater to visitors and a model kindergarten will take care of their children.

Exhibits, many of them originating in Austria, will demonstrate sociological evolution, the development of society from its primeval beginning to our present diversified civilization; the constant search for knowledge; artistic self-expression from neolithic pottery to contemporary art; and technical progress from the stone axe to the nuclear age.



*Sketch of the Austrian Pavilion*

## CULTURE AND SCIENCE

**VIENNA HONORS SIGMUND FREUD.** To commemorate the centennial of the birth of her famous son, the Mayor of the City of Vienna issued a directive that wreaths be laid beneath the bust of Freud at the University and at Bergasse 19, where Freud lived for many years. The Vienna Society for Psychoanalysis also celebrated the event. Dr. Alfred Winterstein, addressing the Society and its guests, made "The resistance to Freud's theories" his theme. For more than a decade, Dr. Winterstein said, Freud had been isolated and utterly neglected. But now the importance of his discoveries is acknowledged the world over. The U.S. was first to realize their significance; England and the Netherlands

had followed suit and now Freud's momentous contribution to human knowledge has become a universally-accepted fact.

The Austrian Association of Psychotherapists organized a scientific meeting which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Randolph of New York. Mrs. Randolph is a niece of Sigmund Freud. The principal address was delivered by Professor Poetzl, the Honorary President of the Association. Dr. Poetzl was responsible for the inclusion of psychoanalysis in the teaching of psychiatry.

**SCHROEDINGER HONORED.** Erwin Schroedinger, Nobel prize-winning physicist, has received the annual award of the City of Vienna. Others also honored were Maria Biljan-Bilger, sculptress; Rudolf Henz, author; Stephen Hlawka, stage designer; Fritz Novotny, University teacher, author and director of the Belvedere Museum; Oscar Pollak, editor-in-chief of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung"; Felix Roche, author, honored for his work in adult education; Eugen Woerle, architect and Franz Zuelow, painter.

**AUSTRIAN PHYSICIST IN THE U.S.** Dr. Berta Karlik, head of the Institute for Radium Research and Nuclear Physics at the Austrian Academy of Science, has arrived in the U.S. to study American research institutes, notably at the University of California in Berkeley, at Columbia and Harvard and at M.I.T. in Cambridge.

**AUSTRIAN SET DESIGNS ON DISPLAY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.** The original designs for the stage sets for Mozart's "Magic Flute," as used in the 1955 Salzburg Festival, are now on exhibition in Washington's DuPont Theater Gallery. The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Karl Gruber, opened the exhibition on May 3rd.

**EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN ART IN VIENNA.** Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, delivered an introductory lecture in German at the "Modern Art from the U.S." exhibition at the Vienna Secession on Thursday, May 10, at 7 P.M. The lecture was followed by the showing of films. Other lectures in modern art were delivered by Dr. Werner Hofman of the Secession (on the 11th) and by Prof. Martin Kernacy of the University of Texas on the 18th. Jorg Lampe, art critic, will speak on the 25th of this month, and Dr. Roland Rainer will discuss modern architecture on June 1st.

**AMERICAN STUDENTS GIVE CONCERT IN VIENNA.** American Fulbright scholars studying at the Vienna Academy of Music recently gave a concert at the Schubert Auditorium of the Vienna Konzerthaus. The standard of playing, as reviewed by Viennese critics, demonstrated that these students are already accomplished performers.

**"TRAPP FAMILY" TO APPEAR IN FILM.** Wolfgang Liebenauer has been commissioned to direct a film version of the Trapp family story, some of which will be shot on location in New York. Ruth Leuwerik and Willy Biergel will head the cast.



**DOCUMENTARY ON THE AUSTRIAN MILITARY MUSEUM.**

The Stephanus Production Unit is currently producing a film on the Austrian Military Museum, which was reopened in 1955 at the Vienna Arsenal. The aim of the film company is to present a survey of western military history since the Thirty-year War particularly as it concerns Austria's military history.

**CONGRESS ON SCIENTIFIC FILMS TO BE HELD IN VIENNA.**

The 10th International Congress on Scientific Films will be held at Vienna University between September 22-29, 1956. The meeting is sponsored by the AICS (Association Internationale du Cinéma Scientifique), Paris, which includes 18 member countries.

**YOUNGER GENERATION FAVORS ROMANTIC MOVIES.**

Viennese opinion pollsters recently conducted a series of field tests on what young people think of motion pictures. The sampling was limited to movie goers between the ages of 16 and 26 and the results demonstrated that young people prefer romantic and scenic films, followed by whodonits and adventure stories. Movies of a more serious character and historic films rate next. Close to 40% of young Austrians go to the movies once a week, 20% twice a week and slightly more than 1% average five films a week. The male audience in the larger cities expressed an interest in "problem films," hardly appreciated at all by provincial audiences. The female fans prefer romantic movies.

**EDINBURGH TO PRESENT PLAY BY FRITZ HOCHWAEELDER.**

The management of the Edinburgh Festival has announced that the drama "The Strong are Lonely" by the Austrian author, Fritz Hochwaelder, will be presented at the annual festival August 22nd-September 10th of this year. The play is currently running at the Haymarket Theatre in London and will then move to Edinburgh. Hochwaelder's latest play, "The Hostel," which has been scheduled to premiere during the autumn season of the Vienna Burgtheater, has already been translated by the Irish writer, Cecil French Salkald, and will be seen in London and Dublin in November. Another of Hochwaelder's plays, "The Refugee," was recently programmed by the German TV station in Hessa.

**FIRST PLAY OF AUSTRIAN AUTHOR IS GREAT SUCCESS.**

The comedy "Die Gaben der Goetter" (The Gifts of the Gods) by the Austrian author Dr. Paul Fent had an unusually successful world premiere at the Municipal Theater of Baden-Baden in Western Germany. The play takes place in the fourth century B.C. and deals with the life and fate of the Greek courtesan Phryne and her relationship with the sculptor Praxiteles. Hannes Tannert, the Director, as well as Gisela Fackelday of Munich, who played Phryne, and the Zurich actor Raimund Buchner, the Praxiteles, were warmly applauded. Among the guests at the premiere was the entire Austrian delegation which is currently negotiating with representatives of the German Federal Government in Baden on the question of German assets in Austria.

**PLAY ABOUT GANDHI AT THE LINZ CITY THEATRE.**

The play "Der Salzmarsch" (The Salt March) by the young (36) Austrian writer, Kurt Beszi, was recently presented at the Linz City Theatre. The Indian Ambassador to Austria attended. The play concerns an episode in India's fight for sovereignty and extols Gandhi's principle of non-violence. An India constantly in ferment, fighting to win her freedom, is brilliantly presented throughout the acts of the play. The Vienna-born author is the secretary of the Austrian commission to UNESCO in Vienna.

**JOSEF HOFFMANN DIES.**

The internationally-famous Austrian architect and founder of the "Vienna Workshop," Josef Hoffmann, passed away on May 7 at the age of 86. Hoffmann was the last living founder of the Vienna Secession, in connection with which he began his activity as architect half a century ago. He founded the Vienna Workshop in 1903 and for 36 years conducted a class in architecture at the Vienna School of Applied Arts. He was a member of the "Art Senate" and in the weeks preceding his death had organized the Austrian selection for this year's Venice Biennial. Josef Hoffmann was the holder of several honorary doctor's degrees and the recipient of many high distinctions.

**AUSTRIA AS AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING PLACE.** During the coming weeks and months a large number of international congresses and special events are scheduled to be held in Austria. Some of them are listed below:

**MAY**

- |        |        |   |
|--------|--------|---|
| 14-18: | Vienna | General Meeting and International Congress of the "Union Européenne de l'Ameublement" (UEA-C.E.I.-European Furniture Federation). |
| 15-22: | Vienna | International Meeting of Wine and Spirits Producers.  |
| 16-17: | Vienna | Meeting of the International Federation of Private Industry Employees.  |
| 17-18: | Vienna | International Congress of Chimney Sweeps.   |
| 17-19: | Vienna | General Meeting of the "Fédération Aéronautique Internationale" (F.A.I.) (International Aeronautical Federation).                 |
| 18-20: | Vienna | Congress of the International Federation of Movers (F.I.D.I.).  |

**May 31-June 3:**

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|--------|---|
| Vienna | International Congress of Dental Technicians. |
|--------|---|

**JUNE**

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|--------|----------------------|---|
| 2-10:  | Vienna               | International Film Arts Week  |
| 3-9:   | Vienna               | International Musicology Congress (Mozart Congress).                                    |
| 7-9:   | Leoben, Styria       | Third International Light-Metal Meeting.  |
| 7-9:   | Innsbruck            | Communications Congress   |
| 8-10:  | Bregenz              | International Meeting of the Austrian League for the United Nations' Health Commission. |
| 10-14: | Gmunden, Up. Austria | Eighth International Meeting of the Danube-European Institute.                          |
| 12-15: | Vienna               | International Congress of Building Supervisors and Real Estate Brokers.                 |
| 17-23: | Vienna               | Fifth World Power Conference.   |

28-30: Innsbruck	Meeting of the International Council of Commercial Employers (CIEC).	Sept.: Vienna	International Congress of the European Syndicate of the Steel Drum Industry (S.E.F.A.).
<b>JULY</b>			
18-26: Vienna	International Meeting of the Transport Workers' Association.	Sept.: Bad Neidharting	International Dentists' Meeting.
22-28: Vienna	23rd International Congress for Housing and Urban Planning.	Sept.: Vienna	International Mathematicians' Congress.
July 28-Aug. 1: Salzburg	Meeting of the Central European Institute for Mozart Research.	23-24: Vienna	International Hairdressers' Congress and World Championships in Women's Hairdressing.
<b>AUGUST</b>			
12-18: Vienna	16th International Apiarists' Congress.	24-30: Poertschach, Woerther See, Carinthia	International Vacation Seminar for Acupuncture.
Aug. 26-Sept. 2: Gmunden Up. Austria	8th Annual Conference of the International Student Movement of the United Nations (I.S.M.U.N.).	Sept.: Salzburg	International Scientific Congress of Sports Equipment Manufacturers.
<b>Early August:</b>		Late Sept.: Vienna	International Congress of Scientific Films (A.I.C.S.).
Bad Neidharting, Upper Austria: International Congress of Gynecologists		Late Sept.: Vienna	Annual Congress of European-American Societies.
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>			
3-9: Vienna	Plenary Meeting of the European Movement.	<b>OCTOBER</b>	
8-15: Gmunden, Up. Austria	International Meeting for Holistic Medicine and Naturopathy.	1-4: Vienna	International Congress on "Geographical Representation in the Service of Science," commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Geographical Society.
13-16: Poertschach, Woerther See, Carinthia	International Dentists' Congress.	10-16: Salzburg	Meeting of the International Institute for Tourist Research (I.T.R.I.).
14-16: Salzburg	Meeting and Congress of the World Association of Austrians Living Abroad.	19-27: Vienna	11th International Congress and General Meeting of the International Association of Official Tourist Organizations (U.I.O.O.T.).
17-22: Vienna	Fifth International Ceramics Congress.	OCT. Vienna	World Meeting of the REDeX.

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PUBLISHED BY THE

### AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

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